

thy of preservation—and will the people...
rather than employ the resources of reason and
franchise, for its effectual defence? Consistency
requires that it should be either implicitly
obeyed or unreservedly rejected. And, if it
must, finally, succumb to party interest or political
faction, let not a genuine descendant of the
patriots of seventy-six survive its subversion
to be reproached with the shameful degeneracy,
but let the catastrophe emphatically declare
that, though the sons of our revolutionary
heroes may be physically annihilated, they
can never be politically dishonored.

MONTICOLLE.

*We doubt whether any infringement of the
constitution could have been more consistently
expressed than in Mr. Clay's resolution.
Our correspondent, however, if we mistake
not, has had a little more love to the
"hero" than ourselves, and hence may feel a
little more sensitive about this matter. At any
rate he is entitled to his opinion, and we have
ours, which is that plain language is the most
courteous that can be admissible in such cases.
Eos.

SIMULTANEOUS TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

THE LAST TUESDAY IN FEBRUARY.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee
of the American Temperance Society, held in
Boston, Jan. 19, 1837, it was voted
unanimously,

"That all Temperance Societies be, and they
heretofore are, respectfully and earnestly
requested to hold simultaneous Temperance
Meetings, as in past years, on the last
Tuesday of February, 1837, and take
all suitable measures to extend the principle
of abstinence from the use, as a beverage,
and from the furnishing of intoxicating
liquor, throughout the world."

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY—CALHOUN AND CLAY.

In a debate that arose in the U. S. Senate
last week upon the memorial of the Colonization
Society, Mr. Calhoun said, that a mysterious
Providence had brought the two races of men
together in this country from different parts of
the earth, the European to be the master and the
African to be the slave. This relationship could not
be overthrown, and every society founded on
the principle of separating these relations,
acted on a basis of error.

Clay finely replied, admitting that the
bringing of these different classes of men
into this country together, was among the
mysteries of a great and glorious but inscrutable
Providence; but at the same time expressed
his conviction, that it was among the dispensations
of the same Providence, that through the agency of
the Colonization Society and kindred means, benighted
Africa would become free; and kindling, as he
proceeded, he drew as glowing a picture of a
future Africa.

"The seat of Empire and of Arts,"
happy, flourishing, and enlightened,—as
ever the great and good Berkeley, in those
beautiful dreams now turned to prophecies,
of his enthusiastic heart, had foretold of his
beloved America,—all of which would
spring from the noble seed of this Society.
Already, he said, the light began to dawn,
and he was convinced it would continue to
spread until Africa was entirely enlightened.

Mr. Buchanan moved for a select com-
mittee, acquiesced generally in Mr. Clay's
views, and said it would be impossible to
confine such a subject to the District of Columbia
—it was for the union of the World.

The feeling of the body was, however,
too strong against it—Walker, Preston,
Rives, Strange, and King, all united to
condemn it; and on the motion of the latter,
the subject was laid on the table, by a
vote of 21 to 12.—[Boston Atlas.

"LET ME ALONE."—Mark, i. 31.

"Let me alone," said an undutiful son,
in reply to the expostulations of his father;
"let me alone, I will do as I please,
and your talk is of no use." In a few days
the tiple, gambler, and debauchee finished
his race in the grave.

"Let me alone, I am my own guardian,"
said one in reply to his beseeching wife,
who was kneeling at his feet, imploring him
in plaintive strains not to go again to the
tavern and the card table; "let me alone,"
he said, and leaving her in tears, he went
to the place of rendezvous, and in a few
hours his work was finished—he was a
drunkard, a self-murderer! and his wife and
little ones were beggars!

"Let me alone," said a poor creature, as
he came reeling to the grog-shop to complete
his debauch; "let me alone; I know
what I am about; I drink to more than I
need; I can govern myself; I despise a
drunkard." He went on his way, and the
next morning he was found a stiffened
corpse upon the frozen ground.

"Let me alone," said a man, who was
taking his morning drink, to his wife, who
kindly expostulated with him, and tenderly
hinted her fears that he was becoming too
fond of morning drinks; "let me alone, I
drink no more than I need; I can drink or
let it alone." A few months after, the same
man staggered home from a militia muster,
and for his abuse to his family, received in
prison a rigorous punishment.

"Let me alone," said a manufacturer of
ardent spirit, as a friend presented him the
tract, called "An alarm to Distillers and
their Allies;" "let me alone; I am in a
free country; my business is honest, and I
must support my family." In a few months
his son was turned out of the church for im-
purity; his eldest daughter married a
wretched drunkard, his own distillery, and
he himself became cadaverous for one of his
best customers, who ran away; and in one
year, ruin, beggary and shame came upon
the whole family.

"Let me alone," said a tavern keeper;
"let me alone; I do not sell to drunkards;
it does not sell, some one else will, and I
only sell to support my family." A year
or two made it manifest that his bar had
at least one good customer, and he ended his
days a drunkard and in prison.

No two things differ more than hurry
and despatch. Hurry is the mark of a weak
mind—despatch of a strong one. A weak
man in office, like a squirrel in a cage, is la-
boring eternally, but to no purpose, and in
constant motion without getting on one
step; like a turnstile, he is in every body's
way, but stops nobody; he talks a great
deal, but says very little; looks into every
thing, but sees into nothing; and has a hundred
things in the fire, but very few of them are
hot, and with those few that are, he
only burns his fingers.

THE SUFFERERS IN THE SHIPWRECK OF
THE MEXICO. The following from a letter,
written by a gentleman in New York to a
friend in this city, gives an affecting de-
scription of the appearance after death of
the unfortunate individuals, who were lost
in the bark Mexico, lately shipwrecked on
Long Island Beach. (Mercantile Journal.)

On reaching Hempstead, I concluded to
go somewhat off the road to look at the
place where the ship Mexico was cast a-
way. In half an hour we came to Lott's
tavern, some four or five miles this side
of the beach where the ship lay—and here,
in his barn, had been deposited the bodies
of the ill-fated passengers which had been
thrown upon the shore. I went out to the
barn. The doors were open, and such a
scene as presented itself to my view, I
certainly never could have contemplated.
It was dreadful, a frightful scene of horror.
Forty or fifty bodies, of all ages and sexes,
were lying promiscuously before me, over
the floor, all frozen, and as solid as marble—
and all, except a few, in the very dresses
in which they perished. Some with their
hands clenched, as if for warmth, and al-
most every one with an arm crooked and
bent, as if it would be in clinging to the rig-
ging.

There were scattered about among the
number, four or five beautiful little girls,
from six to sixteen years of age, their
cheeks and lips as red as roses, with their
calm blue eyes open, looking you in the
face, as if they could speak.

I could hardly realize that they were
dead. I touched their cheeks, and they
were frozen as hard as solid as a rock,
and not the least intention could be made
by any pressure of the hand. I could
perceive a resemblance to each other, and
supposed them to be the daughters of a
passenger named Pepper, who perished,
together with his wife and all the family.

On the arms of some were to be seen the
impression of the rope which they had
clung to—the mark of the twist deeply sunk
into the flesh. I saw one poor negro
sailor, a tall man, with his head thrown back,
his lips parted, and his now sightless eye-
balls turned upwards, and his arms crossed
over his breast, as if imploring Heaven for
aid. This poor fellow evidently had frozen
while in the act of fervent prayer.

One female had a rope tied to her leg,
which had bound her to the rigging—and
another little fellow had been crying.
There was a brother and a sister dashed
upon the beach, looked in each other's
arms; but they had been separated in the
barn. All the men had their lips firmly
compressed together, and with the most
agonizing expression on their countenance
I ever beheld.

A little girl had raised herself on tiptoe,
and thus was frozen just in that position.
It was an awful sight—and such a picture
of horror was before me, that I became
unconsciously fixed to the spot; and found
myself trying to suppress my ordinary
breathing, lest I should disturb the repose
of those around me. I was aroused from
the reverie by the entrance of a man—a
coroner.

As I was about to leave, my attention be-
came directed to a girl, who I afterwards
learned, had come that morning from the
city to search for her sister. She had sent
for her to come over from England, and
had received intelligence that she was in
this ship. She came into the barn, and the
second body she cast her eyes upon, was
hers. She gave way to such a burst of im-
passioned grief and anguish, that I could
not behold her without sharing in her feel-
ings. She threw herself upon the cold and
icy face and neck of the lifeless body, and
thus, with her arms around her, remained
wailing, moaning and sobbing, till I came
away—and when some distance off, I could
hear her calling her name in the most frantic
manner.

So little time, it appears, had they to
prepare for their fate, that I perceived a
bunch of keys and a half eaten cake, fall
from the bosom of a girl whom the coroner
was removing. The cake appeared as if
it part of it had just been bitten and hastily
 thrust into her bosom, and around her neck
was a ribbon, with a pair of scissors sus-
pended.

And to observe the stout, rugged sailors,
too, whose iron frames could endure so
much hardship, here they lay—masses of
ice. Such scenes show us indeed how
powerless and feeble are all human efforts,
when contending against the storms and
tempests which sweep with resistless violence
over the face of the deep. And yet the
vessel was so near the shore, that the
shrieks and moans of the poor creatures
were heard through the bitter, dreadful
night, till towards morning, the last groan
died away, and all was hushed in death,
and the murmur of the raging billows was
all the sound that then met the ear.

After the storm, the wreck was approach-
ed, and here and there were seen columns,
pillars of ice, which was formed on the
frozen bodies, as the sea breaks over them.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INVENTION—ELECTRO-
MAGNETIC ENGINE.—We believe we
have before advertised to an important inven-
tion of this name, recently invented by
Ransom Cook, the senior partner of the firm of
Davenport & Cook, of Saratoga. The
power of the combination of invisible ele-
ments expressed by the term Electro-Mag-
netic has been rendered familiar to most
persons by the marvellous experiments and
discoveries of Professor Faraday and others.
It is believed by some that it will one
day dispense with steam. The above in-
vention consists of a stationary magnetic
circle, formed of disconnected segments,
which latter are permanently charged mag-
nets, the repelling poles of which are
placed contiguous to each other. The Saratoga
Sentinel thus describes the engine:

Within the circle stands the motive
wheel, having projecting galvanic magnets
which revolve as near the circle as they can
be brought without actual contact. The
galvanic magnets are charged by a battery,
and when so charged, magnetic attraction
and repulsion are both brought into re-
quisition in giving motion to the wheel—the
poles of the galvanic magnets being changed
more than a thousand times per minute.

Having in its construction but one wheel,
revolving with no friction except from its
own shaft, and from the wires connecting
it with the galvanic battery, the latter of
which can scarcely be said to impede the
motion in any degree, the durability of this
engine must be almost without limit.

There is no danger to be apprehended
from fire or explosion, and we understand
it is the opinion of scientific gentlemen who
have examined it, that the expense of run-
ning this machine will not amount to one-

fourth as much as that of a steam engine of
the same power.

Mr. Cook has accomplished the great de-
sideratum to give a rotary motion to mag-
netic power. He first achieved this in 1834,
and now, after five successive modifications,
has brought it to its present state of perfec-
tion. All required now, is due proportions
of the different magnets. A model, with a
motive wheel of 5-1-2 inches in diameter,
elevated a weight of 12 pounds. One of
11 inches diameter elevated 88 pounds.—
The practicability of obtaining a rapid and
unlimited increase of power, seen placed
beyond doubt. The revolution it will ef-
fect will form an epoch in history. When
steam and Fulton's name shall have been
forgotten, that of Davenport & Cook alone
perhaps will live. The experiments are to
be made in the Atlantic cities, and patents
procured here and in Europe.—N. Y.
Star.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

Gentlemen.—The following recipe may
be of service to some one who may be af-
flicted with dropsy; you can if you think
proper, give it an insertion:

The root of Indian hemp weed, the Botani-
cal name of which is apocynum, useful
in the dropsy and leprosy and various dis-
eases of the skin, has been taken with com-
plete success in several cases of the dropsy,
when the patients were considered incurable.

The medicine is prepared by taking the
weight of half a silver dollar of the root,
being split and broken in small pieces, and
put in a mug or pitcher on which a quart
of boiling water is poured and placed over
the fire, to gently simmer for three or four
hours, until it is reduced to half the quan-
tity, when two ounces of cream tartar, and
two spoons full of brown sugar is added to
make it palatable, sometimes gin is added
instead of the cream of tartar and sugar, as
is most agreeable to the patient. A wine
glass of this taken every three hours and
sometimes only at intervals of six or eight
hours, according to strength, or effect it
has on the patient. It produces saliva, op-
erates as a cathartic, diuretic and sudorific,
and sometimes as an emetic; it may at times
be taken in larger quantities than above
named, but as it is very powerful it should be
taken under the direction of an able physi-
cian to prevent too much exhaustion.

Three patients, 28, 57, 77 years of age,
with dropsy in the chest, less swollen, diffi-
culty of respiration, unable to lie down—by
taking this medicine solely, in eight days
were able to lie comfortably in bed, and in
a few weeks the disease was entirely re-
moved, and ever after remained free from it;
sometimes a small handful of juniper ber-
ries and two drachms of the bark of sassa-
para instead of cream of tartar and sugar,
are taken, it is more agreeable to the patient.
Yours truly, E. B. J. L.

New York, Jan. 1837.

Suffering in Illinois.—We take the fol-
lowing picture of intense suffering at Van-
dalia, (Ill.) from a letter of Jan. 3d, by a
Philadelphia, to the U. S. Gazette, which
paper remarks that the resort to the carcass
of a newly killed animal for warmth, though
not without precedent, is certainly a
strange mode of acquiring animal heat.

"Left Vincennes on the 22d, crossing the
Wabash in a skiff Fox Bottom two miles,
Little Wabash three miles, &c., partly
on ice and in canoes, &c., and by ox
teams, &c., sleeping in hovels, &c. I arrived
here last evening, and such scenes of
distress and suffering as I have witnessed
between Vincennes and this place, I never
before witnessed in any country or climate.
Even in the Canadas I never experienced
such cold weather. On the prairies there
is no snow, but the wind is freezing beyond
description. Many of the inhabitants are
cut off from their wood, and mills, by ice
and high water. I have seen men, women
and children with their ears, fingers, &c.,
frozen, and many with their feet so as to
make them cripples for life; one old lady
who had her feet so frozen as to have the
flesh cleave from the bones. And on the
night of the 22d, there were two men at-
tempting to cross the large prairie near the
Kankakee river, on horses, and losing their
path, (and as they term it here, getting out
of sight of land,) and after getting discour-
aged and nearly frozen, and seeing no
chance of getting out of the prairie until
light, they concluded the only chance they
had was to kill their horses, and take out
their entrails and take lodgings in their car-
casses while warm. They killed and pre-
pared one of the horses, while so doing they
lost the only knife they had, consequently
they had to make the best of the poor
animal skin, the other tied to his foot, they
had used the warmth of the horse to the
best advantage, before morning one of
them became lifeless, the other having a
better chance, when light he was barely
able to get on the nearly lifeless animal,
which conveyed him to a settlement, where
he is yet alive though badly frozen. I have
not time now to tell you all the suffer-
ings I have witnessed, and heard of near
me in this section. There is an epidemic
prevailing here to a considerable extent,
which has been fatal in almost every case,
called the cold plague—several members of
the legislature have died with it within a
few days. If there is no change in the
weather soon, what will the sufferings of
the poor in this country be, who are barely
covered from the storms, and the cold wind
whistling between every log of their con-
tented and apparently happy cabins?

Interesting Facts, related by the Rev. B.
C. Smith, chaplain of the Auburn Prison.—
From an examination of 975 convicts, it
appears that 4 had been educated at college;
11 had an academic education, 260 could
read and write, 219 could read, write and
cipher, 218 could read and write, 219 could
read, and 262 could not read.

Of 975 persons examined, 796 were im-
temperate, 219 were temperate drinkers,
and 60 were total abstainers from the use
of alcohol. 559 out of 975, committed the
deeds that consigned them to the walls of
a prison, under the influence of strong
drink.

Out of 2,183 persons discharged since the
establishment of the prison, 152 have been
re-convicted, or about one out of 14. Since
the adoption of the new system in 1824, the
discharges have been 1,735, the re-convic-
tions 103, or one out of seventeen.

The Salem Gazette chronicles the death
of "Old Star," a cow belonging to Samuel
Bradstreet, of Topsfield, at the age of 21
years, which had cost him from her birth
\$380, and had yielded him, in calves and
milk, \$1599 20—leaving a balance in her
favor of \$1209 20.

The Expunging Pen.—A title anecdote
is related at Washington, which is worth
recording. The night the expunging res-
olution was carried into effect in the Sen-
ate, Mr. Benton, the persevering mover of
that measure, sent to the President the pen
used by the clerk of the Senate, in drawing
around and across the black lines, and writ-
ing the words expunged by order of the
Senate. It was a new pen that was never
used for any other purpose. The President
received it with much pleasure, and in-
formed Mr. B. that he should preserve it while
he lived, and at his death bequeath it to Mr.
Benton as a mark of his regard.—Boston
Advocate.

We are happy to see that the President es-
timates Benton's services at their full worth—
the quill of a goose.

The new Californian Republic.—The
New-Orleans Standard has the following
curious paragraph:

Not long since, twelve families from the
U. S. settled near Point St. Lucas, on the
gulf of California. They built a town,
erected a corporate government, declared
their independence, elected a president, and
bid defiance to the Mexican government.—
Among them, (says Col. Bonnell, who
gives the account in the Natchez Herald,)
were two or three wealthy merchants who
had extensive pearl fisheries, and were driv-
ing a brisk trade with China and India.—
They introduced large quantities of goods,
and supplied the whole western coast in de-
fiance of all the Mexican authorities.—
They are now in a very prosperous condi-
tion, and will soon have control of the whole
country about the gulf of California.

THE CHEROKEES DISSATISFIED.—We
learn from the Mobile Register of Jan. 23,
that the Cherokee Delegation sent lately by
that tribe to examine the country set apart
for them west of the Mississippi, have re-
turned, and were at Decatur, Ala. Jan.
10th, greatly dissatisfied with the location
that had been made. They very reason-
ably object that it is not only unhealthy but
too cold, and that their more southern
constitutions cannot endure the change.

This delegation will proceed to Washing-
ton and lay their grievances before the
government.

They are accompanied by a delegation
from that portion of the Cherokees that are
now west of the Mississippi. The first
delegation is headed by John Ross, the
other by John Looney.—[Eve. Star.

CAPITAL SMILE.—The State of Tennes-
see never produced a better paragraph than
the following hit as to the course pursued
by Gen. Jackson, in relation to the curren-
cy during his administration.

The President has been tinkering with
the currency for eight years, and he leaves
it worse than he found it. There used to
be a saying among children, on the appear-
ance of a rainbow, that he who would run
to the end of it, would find a bag of dollars.
During the whole of his administration,
General Jackson has been running with all
his might for the end of the rainbow, but he
is not a step nearer the object of his pursuit
than he was when he started. If the giant,
with his seven mile boots, could make no
progress in such a race, what can be ex-
pected of his successor?

A Gentle Pass.—In the course of Mr.
Bayly's remarks yesterday in the House of
Delegates, he was called to order by the
Chair, on the ground that he was introduc-
ing irrelevant matter. Mr. B. was a-
bout to appeal from the judgment of the
Chair—when

Mr. Shinn said, "Let him go on, Mr.
Speaker—give him rope enough, and he'll
soon hang himself."

Mr. Bayly replied, "Well, if I do, Mr.
Speaker, I shall do that for myself which
some gentleman ought to have done for
me, if they had their deserts."

Mr. B. then declined the appeal, and
proceeded with his argument.—[Richmond
White.

[Mr. Shinn is reported to be largely im-
paired in the forgery of Pension certifi-
cates.]

CAUGHT AT LAST!—Mr. Buchanan, the
Senator who was so conspicuous as an ex-
punging, he who changed his politics for a
good and sufficient motive, offered the fol-
lowing resolution and voted for its adop-
tion in the Pennsylvania Legislature in 18-
16:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this
House, no part of the journals of the
House can be expunged even by unanimous
consent.

THE WHITNEY INVESTIGATION.—The
Charlottsville (Va.) Advocate says—"We
understand Mr. Garland has been astonish-
ed at the investigation. Before he commen-
ced the examination he thought all was
right, but has been compelled to change
his opinion. Extraordinary disclosures are
anticipated."

The Alexandria Gazette contradicts the
report of Mr. Van Buren's intended mar-
riage with a lady of Virginia.

The Salem Register states that a sub-
scription paper is being circulated in Mar-
shfield, the subscribers to which agree to
use no flour or bread made of the same,
until the price of flour shall be reduced to
eight dollars per barrel.

Population of Texas.—The population of
Texas, as given by H. M. Morfin, in his
correspondence with the Secretary of
State, is 50,000; of which 30,000 are An-
glo-Americans from the U. S., 3,500 native
Mexicans of Spanish descent, 12,000 In-
dians, and 5,000 negroes.—The additional
territory claimed since the declaration of in-
dependence will increase the population to
65,000.—Exclusive of the army of 2,200,
there are 5,000 able bodied farmers, which
an emergency, would furnish 3,000 of
their number.

ZeuXis is said to have painted some
grapes so naturally, that the birds would
come and pick at them. At sunset, he
painted a boy laden with grapes, when
the birds again flew at them to eat them;
he was vexed at this, for, said he, had the
boy been well painted, they would not have
ventured so near him. The artist died of
laughter at the sight of an old woman he
had drawn.

MONEY THROWN AWAY.—The Globe an-
nounces that the Florida war has already
cost about five millions! Would that this
waste of money were the only, or even the
worst, of the calamities occasioned by that
miserable contest!—N. Y. Com. Ad.

At the next October election, a vote is
to be taken throughout the State of Ohio,
calling upon the newly elected Senator, Mr.
Allen, to resign—the people feeling them-
selves misrepresented in his election, and
are determined to take the affair into their
own hands, and show that such barefaced
corruption will not be silently submitted to,
or such a gross outrage allowed to be
practised with impunity. [N. Y. Star.

Married.

In this village, on the 6th inst. by the Rev.
Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Stephen P. Joslin, of Wait-
field, to Miss Ruth Pukin of this place.

In this town, on the 5th inst. Luman Persons,
Miss Lydia Wright, both of this town, by
the Rev. Mr. Kelley.

In Burke, Mr. Horace Cobleigh to Miss Eli-
za Smith, both of said town.

In Danville, Jan. 29th, Daniel P. Dann,
Esq., of Peoria Illinois, to Miss Mary A. Por-
ter, of Danville.

In Bennington, on the 25th ult., Mr. Levine
W. Gage, to Miss Sally Lawrence.

In Middlebury, 24th ult., by the Rev. C. H.
Gridley, Mr. Samuel Delancey to Miss Lucy
Maria Stebbins, both of Cornwall.

In Hartford, on the 31st ult., John Colby,
Esq., of Washington, to Miss Adaline M.
Kinsland, of Hartford Vermont.

In Hartland, on the 13th ult. Mr. Joseph S.
Holt, of Woodstock, to Miss Maranda N.
Rood, of Hartland. On the 16th, Mr. Joseph
E. Curtis, to Miss Elvira M. Kingsley, both
of Woodstock. Also, Mr. Grover Dodge, to
Miss Elizabeth K. Rood, of Woodstock.

In Sudbury, Mass. on the 23d ult. Mr. Ben-
jamin C. Deming, of Bethel, Vt. to Miss Ju-
liana Shaw, of the former place.

On the ice, in the middle of the Mississippi,
on Thursday last, opposite to Stephenson, Mr.
Clint, to Miss Wilson, of Rockingham, de-
servedly known as the "bell of the bluff."
[Galena Gazette.

Died.

In Bennington, on the 29th ult., Mrs. Hul-
dah Blackmer, aged 62.

In St. Johnsbury, on the 16th ult., Mr. As-
quire Aldrich, aged 74, a soldier of the Revo-
lution.

In Woodstock, on the 27th ult. Mrs. Han-
nah Williams, wife of Hon. Jesse Williams,
aged 68.

In Hartford, on the 29th ult. Lewis Lyman,
Esq. aged 46. He was extensively known as
an upright and intelligent Merchant. His en-
terprises were successful and his reputation
that of an honorable and honest man.

In Bridgewater, Jan. 6, Miss Zillah Thom-
as, aged 96 years, formerly of Middleboro',
Mass.

In Washington, Vt. on the 16th ult. Mrs.
Mary Bagley, aged 48 years.

In Woodstock, on the 13th Dec. Mr. Gar-
ner Spooner, aged 91 years and 5 months; a
Soldier of the Revolution, and a resident of
this town 35 years.

In Peacham, Feb. 2, Mrs. Hannah Gay,
wife of Mr. Robert Gay, aged 55. Feb. 4,
Mr. Abram Varum, aged 65. Feb. 6, Mr.
John Skeele, a revolutionary pensioner, aged
89—all members of the congregational church
in that town.

MARKET PRICES.

	Boston Jan. 30.	New York Jan. 28.
Beef cattle—Extra	7,500/7.75	
1st qual.	7,000/7.25	
2d "	6,250/6.75	
3d "	4,750/6.00	
Sheep—	3,375/6.00	
Swine—retail	10¢/11¢	
Provisions—Troy from		11 75/12
West. canal	12 1/2/13 1/2	
Butter	20¢/22 1/2	10¢/12
Cheese	6¢/11	8¢/10
Lard	15¢/16 1/2	16¢/17 1/2
Wool—Am. Merino	—/—	55¢/67
Common	45¢/50	45¢/50

A special meeting of the Montpelier
Temperance Society, Tuesday eve, at the
vestry. A full attendance is expected.

BLACKSMITHING.

SOUTHWICK, SIBLEY & DAVIS, would
give notice, that they will carry on the
Blacksmithing business in Rich's Hollow,
Montpelier, on the most reasonable terms.
They have employed Mr. C. B. Leonard, an
experienced workman, who will at all times be
in readiness to accommodate in good shape, all
those who may find it convenient to call.
Feb. 13, 1837.

NOTICE.

THIS may certify that I have given my son
Roswell L. Nason, his time, and I shall
not pay any debt of his contracting nor claim
any of his earnings after this date.

WILLIAM NASON.

Stow, Feb. 3, 1837.

RUN AWAY.

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the
7th inst. Orrin Barnes, a lad about 18 years
old. One cent reward will be paid for his re-
turn. No debts of his contracting will be paid
by me.

SAMUEL DAVIS.

Montpelier, Feb. 9, 1837.

MOSES H. MARTIN'S ESTATE.

WE, the subscribers, having been appoint-
ed by the Honorable the Court of Pro-
bate for the District of Bradford, commis-
sioners, to receive, examine, and adjust all claims
of all persons against the estate of Moses H.
Martin, late of West Fairlee